A STUDY OF PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE COMMUNITIES ENTREPRENEURS IN MARATHWADA REGION

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“A STUDY OF PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE COMMUNITIES ENTREPRENEURS IN MARATHWADA REGION"

The greatest challenge that the Government of India has been facing since independence is the proper provision of social justice to the scheduled tribe people, by ameliorating their socio-economic conditions. They constitute the matrix of India's poverty. Though the tribals are the sons of the same soil and the citizens of the same country, they born and grow as the children of the nature. From the historical point of view, they have been subjected to the worst type of exploitation social. They are practically deprived of many civic facilities and isolated from modern and civilized way of living since so many centuries. The British rulers really did something in providing certain facilities in villages and towns such as, education, transport, communication, medical etc. though inadequate and mainly with self-interest. But it did nothing for ameliorating the socio-economic conditions of tribal people, except to the people in North-East region of the country, because of certain reasons. Firstly, the British administrators thought it expedient generally to leave the tribals alone, as the task of administration in the hill areas was difficult and costly. Secondly, it was considered desirable to keep away the tribal from possible political influence from the world outside world. Thirdly, some of the British officers genuinely felt that left to themselves, the tribal people would remain a happier lot. The Scheduled District Act of 1984 had therefore kept most of these areas administratively separate, the same situation was allowed to continue under the Govt. of India Acts of 1919 and 1935. However, after independence this policy was abandoned and

new policy of tribal development and integration was initiated. The Constitution of India has made definite provisions for the welfare and uplift of the tribal people throughout the country.

AN ENTREPRENEUR:

An entrepreneur is often considered as a person who sets up his own business or industry. He has initiative, drive, skill and spirit of innovation who aims at high goals. The entrepreneur is the individual that identifies the opportunity, gathers the necessary resources and is ultimately responsible for the performance of the organization. Entrepreneurs are action oriented, highly motivated individuals who take risks to achieve goals. “A person having entrepreneurial qualities is an entrepreneur. An entrepreneur is the person who bears the risk of uncertainty in business.”

Entrepreneurship is the purposeful activity of an individual or a group of associated individuals, undertaken to initiate maintain or aggrandize profit by production, or distribution of economic goods and services. Entrepreneurship is very often associated with adventurism, risk bearing, innovating creativity etc. It is concerned with making dynamic changes in the process of production, innovation in production, new usage for materials etc. It is a mental attitude to take calculated risks with a view to attain certain objectives. It also means doing something in a new and better manner. Entrepreneurship development and training is one of the key elements for the promotion of micro, small and medium enterprises, especially for creation of new enterprises by the first generation entrepreneurs.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The research problem selected by the researcher is the vital significant in the present context. Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Denitrified Tribes constitute the weakest section of India's population, from the ecological, economic and educational angles. Particularly tribals constitute the matrix of India's poverty. Tribes are practically deprived of many civic facilities and isolated from modern and civilized way of living since many centuries. After independence welfare of the tribals has been given very high priority from the beginning of the first five-year plan in India. So far India has successfully completed 11th five-year plan, but failed to achieve the target of upliftment and welfare of the tribals. Special programmes for their welfare include support of educational and economic interests and protection from injustice and all forms of exploitation. The various programmes and schemes adopted by the government for their welfare can be categorized as Socio- Cultural and political aspect, housing and communication, health and sanitation, education and economic development. At state level, special tribal development blocks have been created by the government to supervise tribal programmes and policies. Therefore the research is an attempt to lighting on this a study has been undertaken on the research topic-*""A STUDY OF PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE COMMUNITIES ENTREPRENEUR IN MARATHWADA REGION"*

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

Following are the important objectives of the research study.

1. To study the Opportunities for Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Entrepreneurs.

2. To identify the Challenges of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Entrepreneurs.
3. To determine the growth of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Entrepreneurs of Marathwada Region.
4. To study the schemes provided to Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Entrepreneurs.
5. To present conclusion, suggestions and recommendations related to Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Entrepreneurs.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

The present study aims to testing the following hypotheses.

1. Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe people face the problem of seed capital to start the business.
2. Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Entrepreneurs are not aware about various schemes provided by the government.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

For the purpose of the present study, both types of data will be collected from primary and secondary sources.

A) **Primary Data:** Primary data will be collected from the respondent through well-structured questioner and field survey method.

B) **Secondary Data:** Secondary data will be collected from various sources such as annual Report, publication of economic survey Reports, Government Reports, Journals, Related Books, and concerned websites etc.

Selection of Samples and Sample Size: The sampling process adopted for the study was convenience sampling for selection of entrepreneurs. For the purpose of the study primary data were collected from 300 respondents which were selected as a sample for the study from Marathwada Region. A structured questionnaire and interview technique is adopted for data collection. The data collected from the primary sources is analyzed with the help of computer software and statistical tools. The selection procure of sample respondent is as:

Table showing the sample respondents

Sr. No.	Name of District	Number of Sample
1	Aurangabad	50
2	Nanded	50
3	Hingoli	50
4	Parbhani	50
5	Jalna	50
6	Beed	50
7	Osmanabaad	50
8	Latur	50
	Total	**400**

Source: Primary Data

Scope of the study:

Following are the important scope of the study.

Temporal Scope: For the purpose of data collection the period of study is taken 2013 to 2023.

Geographical Scope: The proposed study is confined to study the impact of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Entrepreneurs of Marathwada

Region only. However, attempt also made to generate the findings pertaining to Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Entrepreneurs wherever situation permits.

6. **Functional Scope:** The purpose of the study is to study the Opportunities and challenges of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Entrepreneurs of Marathwada Region only.

Limitation of the study:

The limitations of the study are as follows:

1. This study is confined for the period of 2013 to 2023.
2. The reliability of the study depends on the authenticity of the information supplied by the respondents.
3. This study is limited to only selected Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Entrepreneurs of Marathwada Region.

Chapter Scheme:

The entire study is presented in following five chapters.

1. Introduction
2. Research Methodology and Review of Literature
3. Opportunities and challenges of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Entrepreneurs
4. Data Collection and Analysis
5. Findings, Conclusion and Suggestions

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